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EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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MARCH, 1988

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT RISES IN MARCH

STATE'S NONFARM EMPLOYMENT SURGES

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina advanced in March to a record level of 1,423,900. Strong seasonal growth throughout the private sector pushed the job count upward 14,900 during the month. Additions were also recorded in the public sector as nonagricultural employment bettered the year-ago figure by 57,300. The gain in nonfarm employment was the largest one-month increase since April, 1987, when 21,500 workers were added to the ranks.

SEASONALITY PUSHES PRIVATE COUNT UPWARD

The two fastest growing industries, services and trade, continued to fuel the economic growth which the state has been experiencing the past few years. With services and trade gaining 4,700 and 4,200 positions, respectively, the private sector climbed 12,800 to 1,159,400. However, these two industry divisions were not the only groups registering advances. All major industry divisions rose in March, with services recording an all-time high of 249,000. Increases were seen throughout services, with hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreation services responsible for the majority of the growth.

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Large gains were also reported in business services and educational services. Of the 4,200 additions in trade, 3,800 were in the retail division. Practically all of this increase occurred in eating and drinking places. Benefiting from favorable weather conditions, construction employers added 1,800 employees to the payrolls. The good news in construction was that the growth was not centered in any one area, but spread throughout the division. Seasonality was evident in both finance, insurance, and real estate (+800); and transportation and public utilities (+800). Real estate was the primary force behind the former, while trucking and warehousing spurred the latter. An increase of 600 in durable goods pushed manufacturing upward a net 500. In an industry which has undergone difficult times recently, this rise was a welcome sign. Manufacturing, at 378,300 overall, stood 11,000 higher than the year-ago figure. Machinery, except electrical (+400), was the primary force behind the surge in durables. The soft-good division lost 100 jobs, as strong growth in apparel and other textile products (+500) was not enough to offset heavy losses throughout textile mill products (-600). These declines, however, were temporary, with April expected to show a rebound.

PUBLIC SECTOR RECORDS MODERATE GAIN

Government employment increased 2,100 in March to a record level of 264,500 as both local (+1,400) and state (+900) government recorded significant advances. Local education, up 1,100, was primarily responsible for the developments in local government, while state educational institutions accounted for 400 additions. Federal employers dropped 200 workers from the payrolls.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SWINGS UPWARD

For the second consecutive month, nonfarm female employment in South Carolina surged upward. The overall climb was 6,800 above February's level of 656,200. Seasonal activity in both the private and public sectors contributed to the employment growth. The beginning of tourist activities in resort areas accounted for significant gains in services (+2,700), and trade (+2,500). Benefiting from expansions in hotels and other lodging places, health services, and education, employment in services reached an all-time high of 141,500. The retail division comprised 92% of the overall growth in trade while wholesale increased 200 over the month. Positive movement was also found in finance, insurance, and real estate; construction; and transportation and public utilities. The number of female jobs in manufacturing declined 100 in March. The minute addition of 100 female workers in nondurables was cancelled out by the downturn in durables.

Responding to moderate employment gains in the local and state divisions, government employment reached a level of 149,300. Local female jobholders were increased by 1,000 with the majority of the growth centered in education. State female employees rose 400 in March, while the federal job count was lowered 100 to 11,300.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL DECLINE IN MARCH

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped seasonally from 5.6% to 5.1% in March. This represented 83,500 jobless individuals, a decline of 7,300 from the February level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed to tourism-related hires in trade and services, together with accelerated activity in construction and agriculture. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.6% in March.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
March, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,639,600	1,631,800	1,605,200	1,649,400	1,653,900	1,615,000
Total Employment	1,556,100	1,541,000	1,507,100	1,568,500	1,567,200	1,519,500
Total Unemployment	83,500	90,800	98,100	80,900	86,700	95,500
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.6	6.1	4.9	5.2	5.9

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	223,360	220,870	216,190	230,890	227,590	224,740
Total Employment	213,560	210,620	205,290	222,820	219,980	216,160
Total Unemployment	9,800	10,250	10,900	8,070	7,610	8,580
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.6	5.0	3.5	3.3	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	320,480	318,680	318,920
Total Employment	308,230	305,380	303,590
Total Unemployment	12,260	13,300	15,330
Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.2	4.8

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	119,957	119,942	118,353	120,903	121,175	119,246
Total Employment	112,867	112,460	110,229	114,103	114,409	111,455
Total Unemployment	7,090	7,482	8,124	6,801	6,938	7,791
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.2	6.9	5.6	5.7	6.5

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonfarm employment rose 1,500 to 191,100 during March. The private sector accounted for 80% of the overall growth. Within the private sector, due primarily to the start of the tourist season, services (+600) experienced the largest employment gain. Positive movement was also found in manufacturing (+500), the result of recalls from temporary layoffs. The construction (+100), and trade (+100) industries reported minimal additions in March. The only industry to suffer a downturn was transportation and public utilities (-100). Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged over the month. Total government, at 51,500, recorded a rise of 300 jobs. Local government (+300), more specifically local education, was the sole contributor to the upturn. Both federal and state government held steady from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Jobs in the Columbia area experienced a rise of 1,500 to 231,500 in March. The private sector was responsible for 60% of the gain. Due to widespread growth, the service industry (+400) recorded the largest increase in employment. As shoppers geared up for the Easter buying season, trade picked up 300 positions. Construction added 200 workers, which could be attributed to more favorable weather conditions. Positive movement was also seen in transportation and public utilities (+100). Manufacturing was down 200, resulting from less business in nondurable goods. Jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate held steady from one month earlier. Total government, at 64,200, registered an increase of 600. Local government, more specifically local education, picked up 300 positions. Also, as a result of scattered gains throughout, state government advanced 300. The federal job count was unchanged over the month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Sparked by increases in both the private and public sectors, the Greenville-Spartanburg area nonfarm employment count rose 1,600 in March to a level of 311,900. This figure represented an increase of 9,600 above the year-ago level of 302,300. The private sector, gaining 1,300 positions, was responsible for 81% of the monthly growth. Services, at 54,800, was one of the factors that boosted employment in this sector. The beginning of the tourist season caused services to hire 800 persons. Trade, with positive movement in the retail division, gained 400 positions in March. Wholesale trade, at 16,000, remained constant over the month. Due to warmer weather, construction added 300 workers to its payroll. On the downside, manufacturing recorded a loss of 200 positions attributed solely to less business in the nondurable-good area. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate saw no change in their workforces during the past month. The public sector recorded a moderate addition of 300 workers due to an advance in local government (+400). State government lost 100 positions while federal government remained unchanged from a month ago.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell to 5.6% in March . . . the lowest level since May, 1979, when the rate was also 5.6%. This drop of 0.1 percentage point from February can be attributed to an increase of 262,000 in nonfarm payrolls, the 21st consecutive gain. Not since June, 1986 have nonfarm listings failed to add personnel. This continued growth has pushed the total job count to 104,600,000. Once again, service-producing industries accounted for the majority of the upswing, rising 178,000 over the month. Major divisions which registered positive movement were wholesale trade (+15,000) and real estate (+10,000). Finance dropped 5,000 from the ranks, while retail trade remained constant. Goods-producing industries gained 84,000, with construction responsible for 95% of the expansion. In fact, between September, 1987, and March, 1988, construction recorded increases totalling 270,000. Manufacturing declined 1,000 during the month, primarily due to temporary layoffs. Overall, the unemployment rate in service-producing industries rose from 5.1% to 5.2% in March, while the rate declined 0.4% to 6.5% in goods-producing industries. Year-ago rates were 5.8% for the former, and 8.0% for the latter. The index of diffusion, which measures the percent of industries in which employment increased, fell from 62.2 in February to 55.7 in March.

The average workweek fell 0.2 hour in March . . . to 34.6. Average weekly hours in manufacturing declined from 41.0 to 40.9, while factory employees worked 3.7 hours of overtime, the same amount as in February. Hourly pay rates did increase across the board, as nonfarm personnel earned $9.19, up $0.06, and factory workers earned $10.08, up from $10.06. Both durable and nondurable goods shared in this gain, each adding $0.02 an hour to paychecks. Average weekly earnings increased from $317.72 to $317.97, while factory employees earned $412.27 for a week's work, up $2.83.

Retail sales, driven by Easter buying, surged 0.8% in March . . . This gain, following revised figures of +0.1% in January and +0.6% in February, placed first quarter sales at +1.7%. Retail sales, excluding autos, which is considered a very erratic industry, rose 0.8% during the month. Sales of durable goods, those intended to last three years or longer, were 0.5% higher than the previous month, and 9.0% greater than one year earlier. Sales of nondurable goods recovered somewhat in March, jumping 1.0%. However, despite this increase, sales of nondurables in the first quarter were the same as in the fourth quarter, and only 3.4% higher than in first quarter 1987. This increase fell short of the inflation rate.

Wholesale prices, up 0.6% in March . . . provided the strongest indication to date of impending inflation. This increase in the Producer Price Index, coupled with strength elsewhere in the economy, placed pressure on prices, and renewed fears of inflation as a long-term problem. This rise followed mixed results in January (+0.4%) and February (-0.2%), and amounted to a 7.0% annual rate. A surge in food and energy prices accounted for much of the March increase. Excluding these two groups, which can vary widely from month to month, prices rose 0.4%. Costs of intermediate goods rose 0.6%, while prices of crude goods fell 0.4%.

Housing starts rose 1.9% in March . . . This increase, coupled with February's 9.6% surge, provided further evidence that the housing industry had reversed the downward trend of 1987. However, heavy losses in apartment construction held the overall level of starts to an annual rate of 1.54 million units. An 18.7% increase in the West provided the boost housing needed, as the South (-5.8%) and Northeast (-3.5%) recorded moderate declines. Housing starts rose 2.7% in the Midwest.

Production at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities gained 0.1% during the month . . . Strength in both mining (+0.4%) and manufacturing (+0.2%) was more than enough to offset heavy losses in utilities (-1.2%). Within manufacturing, durable goods jumped 0.3%, while nondurables held steady. Other changes occurred in business equipment (+0.6%), and defense and space (-0.3%). Production of consumer goods was unchanged from February.

Consumer spending jumped 0.7% from February . . . squelching fears that the nation could be entering a recession. Consumer spending, which accounts for two thirds of overall economic activity, was propelled by strength in nondurable goods and services. Personal incomes advanced 0.8% during the month. This rise, coming on the heels of February's 0.6% gain, was due largely in part to profit-sharing payments in the auto industry. Disposable incomes climbed 0.6%, while the savings rate fell from 4.7% to 4.5% of disposable income.

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

South Carolina's agricultural outlook is fair to good for 1988. Most counties across the state have been clearing, fertilizing, and preparing land for planting, with some planting already in progress. Corn planting continued at a fast pace with many early planted fields up to good stands. However, rainfall was needed in most counties to activate corn herbicides and for proper germination to continue. Tobacco transplanting was progressing at a somewhat slower than normal pace; however, plantbeds were maturing rapidly and planting should be active in the coming weeks. Cotton growers were continuing to wait on warmer temperatures before planting. The early condition of this year's peach crop was reported as fair to mostly good. As of April 4, watermelon planting was active and nearly half the acreage planted. Tomatoes were rated in good condition, but in need of additional rainfall. Planting of other fruit and vegetable crops was active, and the overall condition is rated fair to good.

PRODUCTION PAYROLL MOVES UPWARD IN MARCH

The production payroll for South Carolina's manufacturing workers increased $0.01 to $8.26 during March. The durable-good sector edged up $0.02, while the nondurable-good sector remained unchanged. Durables, at $8.43, registered gains in stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.06); machinery, except electrical (+$0.05); lumber and wood products (+$0.04); and instruments and related products (+$0.04). Payroll declines were seen in furniture and fixtures (-$0.07), and electrical and electronic equipment (-$0.04). Fabricated metal products showed no change over the month. Nondurables, at $8.16, experienced the largest payroll increase in printing and publishing (+$0.10). Positive movement was also seen in apparel and other textile products (+$0.05), chemicals and allied products (+$0.05), and food and kindred products (+$0.02). Holding steady from one month earlier were textile mill products, and paper and allied products. Premiums paid for overtime worked contributed to the overall rise in the production payroll.

Nationally, average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased $0.02 to $10.08. Both durables and nondurables shared equally with gains of $0.02 each.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
March, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.26	$ 8.25	$ 8.06	$ 9.10	$ 9.08	$ 9.14
Average Weekly Earnings	$344.44	$343.20	$335.30	$381.29	$372.28	$384.79
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$295.66	$295.86	$299.11	$327.29	$320.93	$343.26

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.26	$ 8.21	$ 7.89	$ 8.23	$ 8.21	$ 7.97
Average Weekly Earnings	$339.49	$339.07	$323.49	$343.19	$344.82	$333.94
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$291.41	$292.30	$288.57	$294.58	$297.26	$297.89

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.08	$ 10.06	$ 9.85
Average Weekly Earnings	$412.27	$409.44	$402.87
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$353.88	$352.97	$359.38

OVERTIME HOURS DECLINE IN MARCH

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced a 0.1 hour decrease in overtime worked during March. Nondurable goods saw a 0.2 of an hour decline in overtime attributed to less business. The durable-good sector increased 0.1 of an hour for the month. Overall, overtime hours were up 0.2 hour over the 4.0 level of a year-ago.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

March, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.2	4.3	4.0
Durable Goods	4.6	4.5	3.8
Nondurable Goods	4.0	4.2	4.1

WEEKLY HOURS EXPERIENCE SLIGHT RISE IN MARCH

The production workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing workers rose 0.1 hour to 41.7 in March. The soft-good sector reported an increase of 0.1 hour to 41.2. However, the hard-good sector recorded a decline of 0.1 hour to 42.7. Within nondurables, hourly gains were seen in chemicals and allied products (+0.5), apparel and other textile products (+0.5), and food and kindred products (+0.1). Hourly declines were observed in paper and allied products (-0.2), printing and publishing (-0.1), and textile mill products (-0.1). Within durables, positive movement was displayed in machinery, except electrical (+0.2); and instruments and related products (+0.1). The industry groups registering negative movement were electrical and electronic equipment (-0.7); lumber and wood products (-0.4); fabricated metal products (-0.3); and stone, clay, and glass products (-0.2). Furniture and fixtures showed no change from the previous month. Overall, longer scheduled workweeks within nondurables pushed average weekly hours upward.

Throughout the nation, average weekly hours climbed 0.2 hour to 40.9, while overtime hours remained constant.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX CLIMBS UPWARD

The manufacturing production-worker productivity index grew 0.2 point to 111.7 in March. The gain was caused by a 0.1 hour increase in the workweek. March's productivity index was 3.4 higher than the year-ago level of 108.3.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1967 = 100.0
March, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	111.7	111.5	108.3
Durable-Good Productivity Index	155.0	154.9	146.0
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	97.5	97.4	95.9
Textile Productivity Index	70.1	69.9	69.5
Apparel Productivity Index	101.8	99.7	101.8

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
March, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to March, 1988 from-	
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
All items	116.5	116.0	112.1	+0.4	+3.9

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. It is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and other goods and services that people buy for day to day living. Effective with the January, 1978 index, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing a new CPI for All Urban Consumers which covers approximately 80 percent of the total noninstitutional civilian population. It includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, groups which historically have been excluded from CPI coverage, such as professional, managerial and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, and retirees and others not in the labor force. The CPI shown above represents U.S. city averages and is not seasonally adjusted. Effective with the January, 1988 index, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing the CPI for the 1982-84 base year.

Note: There are no separate Consumer Price Index for South Carolina or any area within the state.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Cost Accountant	62	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Gaffney
Mechanical Engineer	24	None	N/A	16	X		$28,400	X		Lancaster
Personnel Manager	08	None	N/A	16	X		$14,500		X	Marion
Crop Production Specialist	99	Farm Manager	99	16	X		$30,000	X		Sumter
Sales Representative, General Sales	60	Personnel Recruiter	36	16	X		$25,000	X		Columbia
Secretary	12	None	N/A	12	X		$14,000		X	Spartanburg
Programmer Analyst	60	Computer Operator	96	13	X		$15,000	X		Liberty
Teacher, P.E.	06	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000	X		Greenwood
Controller	99	Accountant	96	16	X		$30,000	X		Greenville
Shipping & Receiving Supervisor	43	None	N/A	16	X		$16,640		X	Rock Hill
Auto Mechanic	15	None	N/A	12	X		$11,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Golf Pro	38	None	N/A	15	X		$20,000	X		Myrtle Beach
Purchasing Agent	10	Stock Room Clerk	10	16	X		$14,500		X	Clinton

*There are currently more than 96,681 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1988

Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Net Change From: Feb. 1988	Net Change From: Mar. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1423.9	1409.0	1366.6	+ 14.9	+ 57.3
Total Private	1159.4	1146.6	1103.3	+ 12.8	+ 56.1
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	86.0	84.2	85.2	+ 1.8	+ 0.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.2	12.7	12.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.5	4.1	4.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.7	8.6	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Special Trade Contractors	41.7	41.1	40.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
Electrical Work	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	378.3	377.8	367.3	+ 0.5	+ 11.0
Durable Goods	128.1	127.5	122.0	+ 0.6	+ 6.1
Nondurable Goods	250.2	250.3	245.3	- 0.1	+ 4.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	60.1	59.3	57.2	+ 0.8	+ 2.9
Trucking and Warehousing	18.6	18.3	16.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Water Transportation	3.5	3.4	3.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Communication	12.6	12.5	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.1	8.1	8.2	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.2	15.2	15.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Electric Services	9.4	9.4	9.5	0.0	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	319.5	315.3	293.6	+ 4.2	+ 25.9
Wholesale Trade	57.6	57.2	55.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.6	32.4	30.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.2	13.2	13.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.0	24.8	24.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1988

Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Net Change From: Feb. 1988	Net Change From: Mar. 1987
Retail Trade	261.9	258.1	238.1	+ 3.8	+ 23.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.5	11.4	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.9	5.9	6.0	0.0	- 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	31.8	32.0	29.9	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Department Stores	19.2	19.5	19.2	- 0.3	0.0
Food Stores	44.7	44.8	41.7	- 0.1	+ 3.0
Grocery Stores	41.8	42.0	39.3	- 0.2	+ 2.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	64.9	64.1	64.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
Banking	14.3	14.3	15.0	0.0	- 0.7
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.1	14.1	14.8	0.0	- 0.7
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.6	5.6	6.4	0.0	- 0.8
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.4	15.4	15.6	0.0	- 0.2
Life Insurance	8.0	8.0	7.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	249.0	244.3	234.1	+ 4.7	+ 14.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.8	20.6	20.4	+ 1.2	+ 1.4
Health Services	49.5	49.2	47.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Hospitals	16.7	16.6	16.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Educational Services	22.7	22.1	22.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.0	12.7	13.5	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Total Government	264.5	262.4	263.3	+ 2.1	+ 1.2
Total Federal Government	37.8	38.0	38.1	- 0.2	- 0.3
Total State Government	88.8	87.9	84.2	+ 0.9	+ 4.6
State Education	38.2	37.8	34.5	+ 0.4	+ 3.7
Other State Government	50.6	50.1	49.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Total Local Government	137.9	136.5	141.0	+ 1.4	- 3.1
Local Education	79.5	78.4	84.4	+ 1.1	- 4.9
Other Local Government	58.4	58.1	56.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1988

Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Net Change From: Feb. 1988	Net Change From: Mar. 1987
Manufacturing	378.3	377.8	367.3	+ 0.5	+11.0
Durable Goods	128.1	127.5	122.0	+ 0.6	+ 6.1
Lumber and Wood Products	14.8	15.0	15.6	- 0.2	- 0.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.5	4.5	5.1	0.0	- 0.6
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	4.1	4.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.0	4.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Household Furniture	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	10.8	10.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	2.9	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.2	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	15.7	15.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.5	5.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.9	31.5	29.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.4
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
General Industrial Machinery	7.0	6.9	6.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.4	22.4	20.7	0.0	+ 1.7
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.5	2.4	2.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	2.5	2.7	2.4	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.8	8.7	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation Equipment	9.0	9.1	8.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.3	3.3	3.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	250.2	250.3	245.3	- 0.1	+ 4.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.4	15.5	- 0.2	- 0.3
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.1	2.1	2.5	0.0	- 0.4

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1987

Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Net Change From: Feb. 1988	Net Change From: Mar. 1987
Textile Mill Products	107.3	107.9	104.9	- 0.6	+ 2.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.8	27.9	27.0	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.6	30.7	29.8	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Knitting Mills	9.4	9.6	9.4	- 0.2	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.4	15.5	15.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.9	7.9	7.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.6	6.6	6.9	0.0	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.1	9.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	9.1	9.1	8.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.6	6.7	6.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	44.7	45.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.1	9.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.2	6.7	6.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.7	14.9	15.3	- 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.1	5.2	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.5
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.4	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.3	2.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	9.1	9.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.1	15.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.3	5.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.9	10.9	10.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.4	31.8	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.2	14.2	14.7	0.0	- 0.5
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.2	21.9	20.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.3	2.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	10.7	10.6	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1988

Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Net Change From: Feb. 1988	Net Change From: Mar. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1432.9	1430.3	1374.2	+ 2.6	+ 58.7
Total Private	1174.8	1172.9	1117.3	+ 1.9	+ 57.5
Construction	87.2	87.1	86.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Manufacturing	380.0	379.7	369.0	+ 0.3	+ 11.0
Durable Goods	128.4	128.1	122.2	+ 0.3	+ 6.2
Lumber and Wood Products	14.7	15.1	15.5	- 0.4	- 0.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.1	10.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.2	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	16.0	15.8	15.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.8	31.7	29.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.0	6.2	0.0	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.5	22.6	20.8	- 0.1	+ 1.7
Nondurable Goods	251.6	251.6	246.7	0.0	+ 4.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.8	15.7	- 0.4	- 0.3
Textile Mill Products	107.9	108.3	105.5	- 0.4	+ 2.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.9	28.0	27.1	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.8	30.9	30.0	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Knitting Mills	9.4	9.7	9.4	- 0.3	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.4	15.4	15.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.2	10.2	9.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.3	44.8	45.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.1	9.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.9	15.0	- 0.5	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.3	9.2	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.1	16.1	15.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.0	10.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.2	32.4	31.7	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.1	14.2	14.6	- 0.1	- 0.5

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1988

Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Net Change From: Feb. 1988	Net Change From: Mar. 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	60.7	59.9	57.8	+ 0.8	+ 2.9
Trucking and Warehousing	19.0	18.7	17.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Communication	12.6	12.5	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.3	15.2	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	328.5	328.4	301.4	+ 0.1	+27.1
Wholesale Trade	58.2	58.1	56.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Retail Trade	270.3	270.3	245.8	0.0	+24.5
General Merchandise Stores	32.8	33.1	30.8	- 0.3	+ 2.0
Food Stores	46.2	46.7	43.1	- 0.5	+ 3.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.5	65.4	64.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Insurance Carriers	15.2	15.2	15.4	0.0	- 0.2
Services	251.3	250.8	236.3	+ 0.5	+15.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.3	23.7	21.8	- 0.4	+ 1.5
Educational Services	21.6	21.3	21.6	+ 0.3	0.0
Total Government	258.1	257.4	256.9	+ 0.7	+ 1.2
Total Federal Government	37.9	38.4	38.2	- 0.5	- 0.3
Total State Government	86.7	85.9	82.2	+ 0.8	+ 4.5
Total Local Government	133.5	133.1	136.5	+ 0.4	- 3.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1988

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	311.9	310.3	302.3	231.5	230	221.9
Construction	21.3	21.0	20.0	13.9	13.7	13.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.9	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.7	10.6	10.0	-	-	-
Manufacturing	100.6	100.8	98.5	29.2	29.4	28.7
Durable Goods	31.1	31.1	30.0	15.0	15.0	14.2
Lumber and Furniture	2.1	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.3	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.7
Machinery, Except Eletrical	11.7	11.8	11.5	3.1	3.2	3.1
Metalworking Machinery	2.2	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.5	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	5.9	2.5	2.5	2.3
Nondurable Goods	69.5	69.7	68.5	14.2	14.4	14.5
Food and Kindred Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.9	33.1	32.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.3	9.4	9.1	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	10.0	10.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.6	2.5	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.4	2.4	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.3	9.3	9.6	2.0	2.1	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.8	4.8	5.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.3	7.3	7.6	2.9	2.9	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.7	3.7	4.0	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.2	9.2	8.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.5	11.5	11.0	10.5	10.4	10.1
Trucking and Warehousing	4.8	4.8	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	71.6	71.2	68.3	50.4	50.1	48.4
Wholesale Trade	16.0	16.0	15.6	12.9	12.8	12.3
Retail Trade	55.6	55.2	52.7	37.5	37.3	36.1
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.3	6.7	4.9	4.9	4.8
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	4.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.0	12.0	11.8	18.2	18.2	18.0
Banking	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	5.3
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.0	6.0	5.7
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	54.8	54.0	50.4	44.7	44.3	41.9
Business Services	-	-	-	11.7	11.6	10.7
Health Services	-	-	-	8.1	8.1	7.8
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.9
Total Government	39.8	39.5	42.1	64.2	63.6	61.2
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	8.0	7.9
Total State Government	13.8	13.9	12.5	36.1	35.8	34.5
Total Local Government	24.0	23.6	27.6	20.1	19.8	18.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

March, 1988

Industry	CHARLESTON Mar. 1988	CHARLESTON Feb. 1988	CHARLESTON Mar. 1987	ROCK HILL Mar. 1988	ROCK HILL Feb. 1988	ROCK HILL Mar. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	191.1	189.6	181.4	47.0	45.9	44.3
Construction	13.5	13.4	12.9	2.7	2.6	2.3
Manufacturing	19.9	19.4	19.3	13.8	13.4	12.8
Durable Goods	11.6	11.3	11.0	2.7	2.7	2.4
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.1	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.4	2.3	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	1.9	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.3	8.1	8.3	11.1	10.7	10.4
Food and Kindred Products	.4	.3	.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.9	10.0	9.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	46.8	46.7	43.6	9.6	9.6	9.0
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.1	7.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade	38.8	38.6	35.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.3	8.3	8.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Services	41.1	40.5	38.5	9.7	9.1	9.2
Total Government	51.5	51.2	49.5	6.6	6.6	6.4
Total Federal Government	19.3	19.3	18.8	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.9	13.9	13.6	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.3	18.0	17.1	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Mar. 1988	ANDERSON Feb. 1988	ANDERSON Mar. 1987	FLORENCE Mar. 1988	FLORENCE Feb. 1988	FLORENCE Mar. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	51.5	51.4	49.1	50.4	50.4	48.8
Construction	2.0	2.0	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
Manufacturing	19.6	19.6	19.0	13.1	13.1	13.2
Durable Goods	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.5	14.5	14.5	8.6	8.6	8.9
Textile Mill Products	8.6	8.6	8.2	2.9	2.9	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	10.8	11.6	11.6	11.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Services	7.1	7.1	6.6	8.5	8.5	8.0
Total Government	8.3	8.2	7.6	9.5	9.5	8.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1988

Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Net Change From Feb. 1988	Net Change From Mar. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	663.0	656.2	636.6	6.8	26.4
Total Private	513.7	508.2	486.4	5.5	27.3
Construction	7.0	6.9	7.0	0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	153.2	153.3	149.1	-0.1	4.1
Durable Goods	40.0	40.2	37.8	-0.2	2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.1	2.2	2.2	-0.1	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.2	9.2	8.6	0.0	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.4	12.5	11.4	-0.1	1.0
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	113.2	113.1	111.3	0.1	1.9
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.4	5.4	-0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	45.8	45.9	44.5	-0.1	1.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.7	11.7	11.3	0.0	0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.2	13.2	12.8	0.0	0.4
Knitting Mills	6.7	6.8	6.7	-0.1	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.4	38.1	38.3	0.3	0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.3	8.4	0.4	0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	13.1	13.6	-0.1	-0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.4	4.3	4.2	0.1	0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.3	8.1	-0.1	0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.5	7.5	7.3	0.0	0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.1	13.0	12.8	0.1	0.3
Communication	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	157.9	155.4	142.8	2.5	15.1
Wholesale Trade	14.7	14.5	13.8	0.2	0.9
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.2	8.1	7.7	0.1	0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.5	6.4	6.1	0.1	0.4
Retail Trade	143.2	140.9	129.0	2.3	14.2
General Merchandise Stores	24.3	24.5	22.8	-0.2	1.5
Food Stores	20.9	20.9	19.5	0.0	1.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	40.6	40.4	40.5	0.2	0.1
Banking	11.1	11.1	11.6	0.0	-0.5
Insurance Carriers	8.4	8.4	8.6	0.0	-0.2
Services	141.5	138.8	133.8	2.7	7.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.6	12.9	12.7	0.7	0.9
Health Services	41.2	40.8	39.6	0.4	1.6
Hospitals	13.9	13.8	13.8	0.1	0.1
Educational Services	13.6	13.3	13.6	0.3	0.0
Total Government	149.3	148.0	150.2	1.3	-0.9
Total Federal Government	11.3	11.4	11.5	-0.1	-0.2
Total State Government	48.4	48.0	46.2	0.4	2.2
State Education	17.6	17.4	15.9	0.2	1.7
Other State Government	30.8	30.6	30.3	0.2	0.5
Total Local Government	89.6	88.6	92.5	1.0	-2.9
Local Education	60.4	59.5	64.2	0.9	-3.8
Other Local Government	29.2	29.1	28.3	0.1	0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
March, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
MANUFACTURING	294.8	295.0	286.6	344.44	343.20	335.30	41.7	41.6	41.6	8.26	8.25	8.06
DURABLE GOODS	98.4	98.2	93.8	359.96	359.95	346.04	42.7	42.8	42.2	8.43	8.41	8.20
Lumber and Wood Products	12.2	12.3	12.7	311.82	313.17	305.76	41.3	41.7	42.0	7.55	7.51	7.28
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	3.9	288.14	290.97	268.60	40.3	40.3	39.5	7.15	7.22	6.80
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.3	8.1	422.51	421.68	404.40	44.9	45.1	44.1	9.41	9.35	9.17
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	11.9	11.3	339.46	341.95	325.58	40.8	41.1	39.9	8.32	8.32	8.16
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.9	22.6	21.2	385.42	381.48	362.88	44.2	44.0	43.2	8.72	8.67	8.40
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.2	387.86	385.65	375.20	45.1	45.0	45.7	8.60	8.57	8.21
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.9	17.0	15.8	334.48	341.71	308.51	42.5	43.2	40.7	7.87	7.91	7.58
Instruments and Related Products	4.8	4.9	4.8	339.29	336.80	333.68	42.2	42.1	41.4	8.04	8.00	8.06
NONDURABLE GOODS	196.4	196.8	192.8	336.19	335.38	329.99	41.2	41.1	41.3	8.16	8.16	7.99
Food and Kindred Products	10.3	10.4	10.4	307.22	305.66	282.10	40.8	40.7	39.4	7.53	7.51	7.16
Textile Mill Products	93.6	94.1	91.7	316.42	317.18	312.16	41.2	41.3	41.9	7.68	7.68	7.45
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.3	25.4	24.6	322.04	324.84	318.75	41.5	41.7	42.5	7.76	7.79	7.50
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.5	27.6	26.8	326.42	331.66	321.85	40.6	41.2	41.0	8.04	8.05	7.85
Knitting Mills	8.5	8.6	8.4	281.76	284.31	288.54	40.6	40.5	42.0	6.94	7.02	6.87
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.4	12.5	12.5	330.12	330.48	317.75	42.0	42.1	41.7	7.86	7.85	7.62
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.3	3.2	315.46	299.53	292.00	40.6	38.9	39.3	7.77	7.70	7.43
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.6	8.3	283.59	280.85	291.48	41.1	41.0	43.7	6.90	6.85	6.67
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.8	37.5	37.5	205.30	200.71	200.87	37.6	37.1	37.9	5.46	5.41	5.30
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.5	8.6	202.83	190.01	194.89	37.7	36.4	38.9	5.38	5.22	5.01
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.1	12.3	12.7	180.07	178.72	176.78	36.6	36.4	36.3	4.92	4.91	4.87
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.3	542.90	545.34	512.74	44.5	44.7	42.8	12.20	12.20	11.98
Printing and Publishing	5.9	6.0	5.8	345.43	342.42	339.23	38.9	39.0	39.4	8.88	8.78	8.61
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.7	19.7	19.5	523.30	515.14	513.42	43.5	43.0	43.4	12.03	11.98	11.83

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
March, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
All Manufacturing	14.3	14.2	14.0	381.29	372.28	384.79	41.9	41.0	42.1	9.10	9.08	9.14
Durable Goods	8.8	8.7	8.5	378.01	372.37	374.54	43.3	42.9	43.3	8.73	8.68	8.65
Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.5	5.5	386.10	372.02	399.40	39.6	38.0	40.1	9.75	9.79	9.96

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
All Manufacturing	20.9	20.7	20.1	339.49	339.07	323.49	41.1	41.3	41.0	8.26	8.21	7.89
Durable Goods	10.3	10.0	9.5	317.49	313.50	298.66	40.6	40.4	40.8	7.82	7.76	7.32
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.2	2.0	311.92	304.00	297.08	38.7	38.0	40.2	8.06	8.00	7.39
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.7	1.6	331.89	338.04	347.19	39.7	40.1	42.6	8.36	8.43	8.15
Nondurable Goods	10.6	10.7	10.6	361.96	363.76	346.49	41.7	42.2	41.2	8.68	8.62	8.41
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	326.82	326.40	297.44	42.5	42.5	41.6	7.69	7.68	7.15
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.7	1.8	1.9	197.81	199.70	188.86	39.8	40.1	38.7	4.97	4.98	4.88

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
All Manufacturing	76.0	75.9	74.2	343.19	344.82	333.94	41.7	42.0	41.9	8.23	8.21	7.97
Durable Goods	22.7	22.5	21.7	371.94	373.61	347.73	43.4	43.8	42.2	8.57	8.53	8.24
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.5	8.5	8.3	412.68	408.61	374.10	45.5	45.3	43.5	9.07	9.02	8.60
Nondurable Goods	53.3	53.4	52.5	330.87	332.48	328.55	41.0	41.2	41.8	8.07	8.07	7.86
Textile Mill Products	28.6	28.8	27.8	322.92	322.09	313.58	41.4	41.4	41.7	7.80	7.78	7.52
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.4	8.6	8.3	323.97	319.97	314.42	40.7	40.4	41.1	7.96	7.92	7.65
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.5	9.5	9.6	340.75	344.37	324.78	42.7	43.1	42.4	7.98	7.99	7.66
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.6	221.38	242.53	251.40	32.7	35.2	37.3	6.77	6.89	6.74
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	2.9	327.52	325.75	322.37	44.2	44.2	43.8	7.41	7.37	7.36
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.6	7.6	7.8	187.52	193.14	203.97	36.2	37.0	39.3	5.18	5.22	5.19
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.4	151.31	149.06	153.79	33.7	33.8	35.6	4.49	4.41	4.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.3	4.3	4.5	436.48	431.28	432.39	42.5	42.2	42.6	10.27	10.22	10.15

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
MARCH, 1988

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987
Abbeville	6,840	6,730	6,510	3,640	3,650	3,430	3,200	3,080	3,080
Aiken	46,400	46,300	45,100	17,700	17,700	17,500	28,700	28,600	27,600
Allendale	3,090	3,020	3,030	1,210	1,200	1,160	1,880	1,820	1,870
Anderson	51,500	51,400	49,100	19,600	19,600	19,000	31,900	31,800	30,100
Bamberg	4,350	4,270	4,190	1,530	1,510	1,440	2,820	2,760	2,750
Barnwell	7,150	7,060	7,250	3,210	3,220	3,280	3,940	3,840	3,970
Beaufort	30,840	30,360	29,220	1,020	1,020	1,000	29,820	29,340	28,220
Berkeley	24,500	24,400	22,400	5,900	5,800	5,600	18,600	18,600	16,800
Calhoun	4,080	4,000	4,060	2,160	2,140	2,330	1,920	1,860	1,730
Charleston	148,700	147,700	142,200	9,300	9,100	9,100	139,400	138,600	133,100
Cherokee	17,660	17,490	17,130	8,830	8,850	8,350	8,830	8,640	8,780
Chester	11,880	11,700	11,550	5,540	5,530	5,440	6,340	6,170	6,110
Chesterfield	13,750	13,530	13,180	7,620	7,640	7,390	6,130	5,890	5,790
Clarendon	6,870	6,670	6,290	1,460	1,460	1,510	5,410	5,210	4,780
Colleton	10,050	9,900	9,250	2,380	2,380	2,240	7,670	7,520	7,010
Darlington	20,820	20,500	19,660	7,240	7,260	7,040	13,580	13,240	12,620
Dillon	9,600	9,500	9,440	3,740	3,790	3,710	5,860	5,710	5,730
Dorchester	17,900	17,500	16,800	4,700	4,500	4,600	13,200	13,000	12,200
Edgefield	4,820	4,730	4,490	1,990	1,970	2,010	2,830	2,760	2,480
Fairfield	6,360	6,260	6,370	2,290	2,290	2,120	4,070	3,970	4,250
Florence	50,400	50,400	48,800	13,100	13,100	13,200	37,300	37,300	35,600
Georgetown	16,660	16,490	15,010	4,650	4,640	4,080	12,010	11,850	10,930
Greenville	179,000	178,100	173,800	51,300	51,400	50,400	127,700	126,700	123,400
Greenwood	29,040	28,770	28,150	11,970	12,010	11,690	17,070	16,760	16,460
Hampton	5,310	5,230	4,920	1,680	1,670	1,620	3,630	3,560	3,300
Horry	55,940	54,020	52,240	5,540	5,490	5,310	50,400	48,530	46,930
Jasper	3,740	3,660	3,440	360	350	250	3,380	3,310	3,190
Kershaw	16,340	15,860	15,250	6,810	6,800	6,420	9,530	9,060	8,830
Lancaster	17,610	17,310	17,460	8,180	8,150	8,190	9,430	9,160	9,270
Laurens	17,930	17,690	18,190	7,810	7,770	7,760	10,120	9,920	10,430
Lee	3,300	3,250	3,130	1,000	1,000	990	2,300	2,250	2,140
Lexington	53,000	52,800	51,300	14,100	14,100	13,900	38,900	38,700	37,400
McCormick	1,980	1,940	1,800	770	760	750	1,210	1,180	1,050
Marion	11,640	11,390	11,350	5,280	5,250	5,090	6,360	6,140	6,260
Marlboro	9,200	9,150	8,540	4,490	4,570	4,140	4,710	4,580	4,400
Newberry	12,000	11,760	11,140	5,300	5,250	4,880	6,700	6,510	6,260
Oconee	23,340	23,080	22,600	9,940	10,030	9,640	13,400	13,050	12,960
Orangeburg	29,150	28,710	28,350	9,350	9,370	9,010	19,800	19,340	19,340
Pickens	33,600	33,400	32,900	12,000	12,000	11,700	21,600	21,400	21,200
Richland	178,500	177,200	170,600	15,100	15,300	14,800	163,400	161,900	155,800
Saluda	3,540	3,500	3,290	1,390	1,390	1,340	2,150	2,110	1,950
Spartanburg	99,300	98,800	95,700	37,300	37,400	36,400	62,000	61,400	59,300
Sumter	31,220	31,210	30,050	8,660	8,630	8,620	22,560	22,580	21,430
Union	10,390	10,380	9,970	5,760	5,760	5,410	4,630	4,620	4,560
Williamsburg	10,330	10,330	9,840	4,150	4,170	3,910	6,180	6,160	5,930
York	47,000	45,900	44,300	13,800	13,400	12,800	33,200	32,500	31,500

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
MARCH, 1988

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987
ABBEVILLE	10,770	10,770	10,550	680	760	940	6.3	7.1	8.9
AIKEN	59,760	59,670	58,960	3,840	4,060	3,300	6.4	6.8	5.6
ALLENDALE	4,640	4,610	4,710	300	330	450	6.5	7.2	9.6
ANDERSON	67,200	66,820	65,610	3,480	3,460	3,780	5.2	5.2	5.8
BAMBERG	6,560	6,530	6,590	520	540	760	7.9	8.2	11.5
BARNWELL	8,660	8,660	8,910	680	710	830	7.9	8.2	9.4
BEAUFORT	34,240	34,530	33,240	1,200	1,570	1,630	3.5	4.6	4.9
BERKELEY	51,750	51,130	50,260	1,890	1,960	2,330	3.6	3.8	4.6
CALHOUN	5,240	5,230	5,210	300	350	370	5.7	6.7	7.1
CHARLESTON	137,040	135,620	132,190	6,660	7,040	6,860	4.9	5.2	5.2
CHEROKEE	23,000	22,980	22,440	1,240	1,210	1,250	5.4	5.3	5.6
CHESTER	13,960	13,980	14,100	920	990	1,340	6.6	7.1	9.5
CHESTERFIELD	20,570	20,450	19,890	1,070	1,040	1,060	5.2	5.1	5.3
CLARENDON	12,330	12,250	11,590	890	1,040	1,070	7.2	8.5	9.2
COLLETON	19,080	19,050	18,050	950	1,040	1,610	5.0	5.5	8.9
DARLINGTON	28,120	28,250	27,180	1,850	2,120	2,310	6.6	7.5	8.5
DILLON	15,050	14,980	14,820	1,150	1,100	1,200	7.6	7.3	8.1
DORCHESTER	34,580	34,120	33,740	1,250	1,250	1,710	3.6	3.7	5.1
EDGEFIELD	7,590	7,560	7,330	370	400	400	4.8	5.3	5.5
FAIRFIELD	8,670	8,650	8,880	630	630	750	7.3	7.3	8.5
FLORENCE	55,040	54,820	54,420	3,310	3,470	3,780	6.0	6.3	7.0
GEORGETOWN	22,700	23,280	20,920	2,260	2,870	2,440	10.0	12.3	11.7
GREENVILLE	165,480	164,430	163,950	6,040	6,470	6,910	3.7	3.9	4.2
GREENWOOD	29,500	29,590	28,930	1,700	1,810	1,920	5.8	6.1	6.6
HAMPTON	7,230	7,260	7,030	440	530	740	6.1	7.3	10.5
HORRY	66,410	66,740	63,000	5,120	6,990	5,540	7.7	10.5	8.8
JASPER	6,830	6,870	6,420	390	500	480	5.7	7.3	7.5
KERSHAW	19,530	19,140	18,560	1,030	1,030	1,260	5.3	5.4	6.8
LANCASTER	24,310	24,290	25,110	1,190	1,380	2,160	4.9	5.7	8.6
LAURENS	22,070	22,050	22,720	1,230	1,320	1,570	5.6	6.0	6.9
LEE	7,990	8,010	7,880	420	500	600	5.3	6.3	7.6
LEXINGTON	94,180	92,950	91,850	2,620	2,560	3,030	2.8	2.8	3.3
McCORMICK	2,850	2,880	2,770	310	360	360	10.7	12.6	13.0
MARION	14,570	14,470	14,270	1,570	1,640	1,610	10.8	11.3	11.3
MARLBORO	13,250	13,380	12,090	1,480	1,580	1,120	11.1	11.8	9.3
NEWBERRY	15,750	15,700	14,930	780	890	990	4.9	5.7	6.6
OCONEE	28,750	28,900	28,060	1,470	1,700	1,950	5.1	5.9	7.0
ORANGEBURG	39,680	39,570	39,300	3,160	3,320	3,830	8.0	8.4	9.7
PICKENS	46,520	46,350	46,380	2,130	2,380	2,670	4.6	5.1	5.7
RICHLAND	136,710	134,640	132,890	5,450	5,050	5,550	4.0	3.8	4.2
SALUDA	7,970	7,930	7,470	420	420	380	5.2	5.3	5.1
SPARTANBURG	108,490	107,890	108,590	4,080	4,450	5,750	3.8	4.1	5.3
SUMTER	36,140	36,090	35,480	2,400	2,590	2,790	6.6	7.2	7.9
UNION	14,350	14,310	14,280	960	1,000	1,260	6.7	7.0	8.8
WILLIAMSBURG	16,430	16,590	16,130	1,360	1,640	1,660	8.3	9.9	10.3
YORK	68,150	67,840	67,510	2,380	2,750	3,770	3.5	4.0	5.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
MARCH, 1988

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987
ANDERSON	12,960	12,890	12,680	12,090	12,020	11,730	870	870	950	6.7	6.7	7.5
CHARLESTON	36,670	36,280	35,370	34,930	34,450	33,580	1,740	1,840	1,790	4.7	5.1	5.1
COLUMBIA	44,680	43,980	43,450	42,550	42,010	41,280	2,130	1,970	2,170	4.8	4.5	5.0
FLORENCE	15,170	15,100	14,990	14,300	14,200	14,000	860	900	980	5.7	6.0	6.6
GREENVILLE	32,110	31,930	31,850	30,710	30,420	30,250	1,400	1,500	1,610	4.4	4.7	5.0
MYRTLE BEACH	11,940	11,890	11,290	11,290	11,010	10,580	650	890	700	5.4	7.5	6.2
NORTH CHARLESTON	21,980	21,790	21,240	20,370	20,080	19,580	1,620	1,710	1,670	7.4	7.8	7.8
ROCK HILL	21,660	21,580	21,540	20,760	20,550	20,120	900	1,040	1,430	4.2	4.8	6.6
SPARTANBURG	22,130	22,030	22,230	21,130	20,940	20,810	1,000	1,090	1,410	4.5	5.0	6.3
SUMTER	10,960	10,950	10,770	10,210	10,150	9,900	750	810	870	6.8	7.4	8.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific ccunties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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